The idea that the world is socially constructed is supported by many researchers such as Berger and Luckmann in their work *The Social Construction of Reality*. Berger and Luckmann argue that the practice of the concept of knowledge and social knowledge along with the way we conceptualize, organize, and rationalize our experiences and actions is fundamentally shaped by societal norms, values, and beliefs. This perspective emphasizes that our understanding of reality is not a direct reflection of an external world but is rather the result of a process of social construction. This process involves the creation and maintenance of shared meanings, norms, and values that are used to interpret and make sense of the world around us.

Berger and Luckmann propose that our understanding of reality is constructed through social interactions and shared experiences. They argue that the way we perceive and interpret the world is not a result of individual intuition or personal experience but is instead shaped by the collective knowledge and practices of a particular society. This collective knowledge is transmitted through social institutions such as families, schools, and communities, and it is through these institutions that individuals learn the norms, values, and practices that shape their understanding of the world.

Berger and Luckmann also emphasize the importance of social structures and institutions in shaping our understanding of reality. They argue that social structures such as social institutions are not simply passive containers of knowledge but are active agents in the construction of reality. Social institutions such as schools, families, and workplaces provide the context in which individuals learn and internalize the norms and values of their society. This process of social construction is ongoing and is constantly shaped by new experiences and interactions within society.

Berger and Luckmann further argue that the process of social construction is not limited to the individual but is also shaped by the collective actions of individuals. They propose that the way we act in the world is not a result of individual decision-making but is instead shaped by the collective actions of individuals within a particular context. This collective action is influenced by the norms, values, and practices that are shared within a society and that are used to guide our behavior.

Overall, Berger and Luckmann's work on social construction provides a powerful framework for understanding the ways in which our understanding of reality is shaped by social processes. This perspective emphasizes the importance of social structures and institutions in shaping our understanding of the world and highlights the ongoing nature of the process of social construction.